

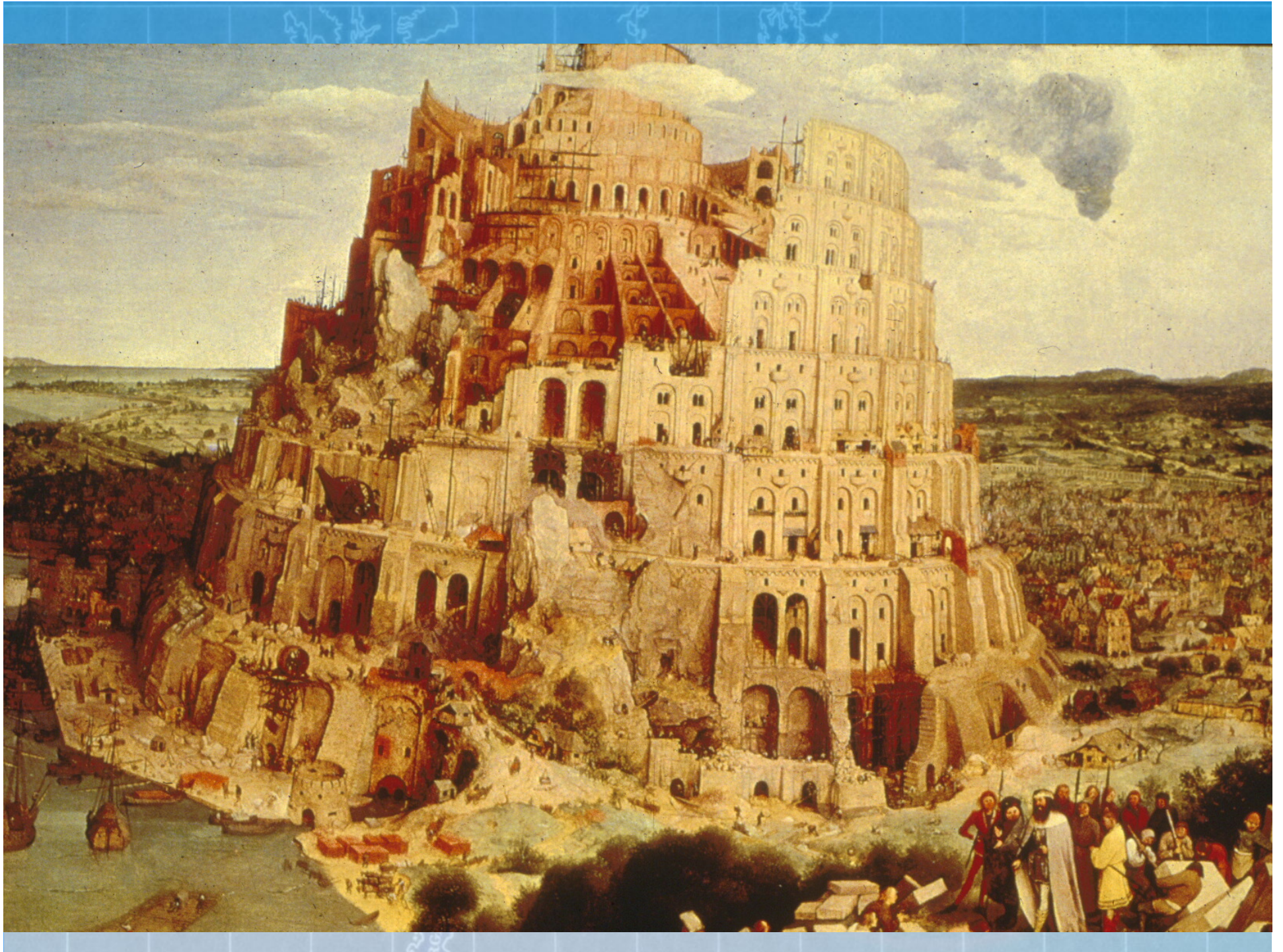
# International Animal Health Infrastructure





**There is no world government.**







# International Relations

- The actors
  - Sovereign nations
  - International organizations (IO's)
  - Nongovernmental organizations (NGO's)
  - Transnational organizations





# International Relations

- The actors
  - ***Sovereign nations***
  - International organizations (IO's)
  - Nongovernmental organizations (NGO's)
  - Transnational organizations





# International Relations

- There are **192** sovereign nations

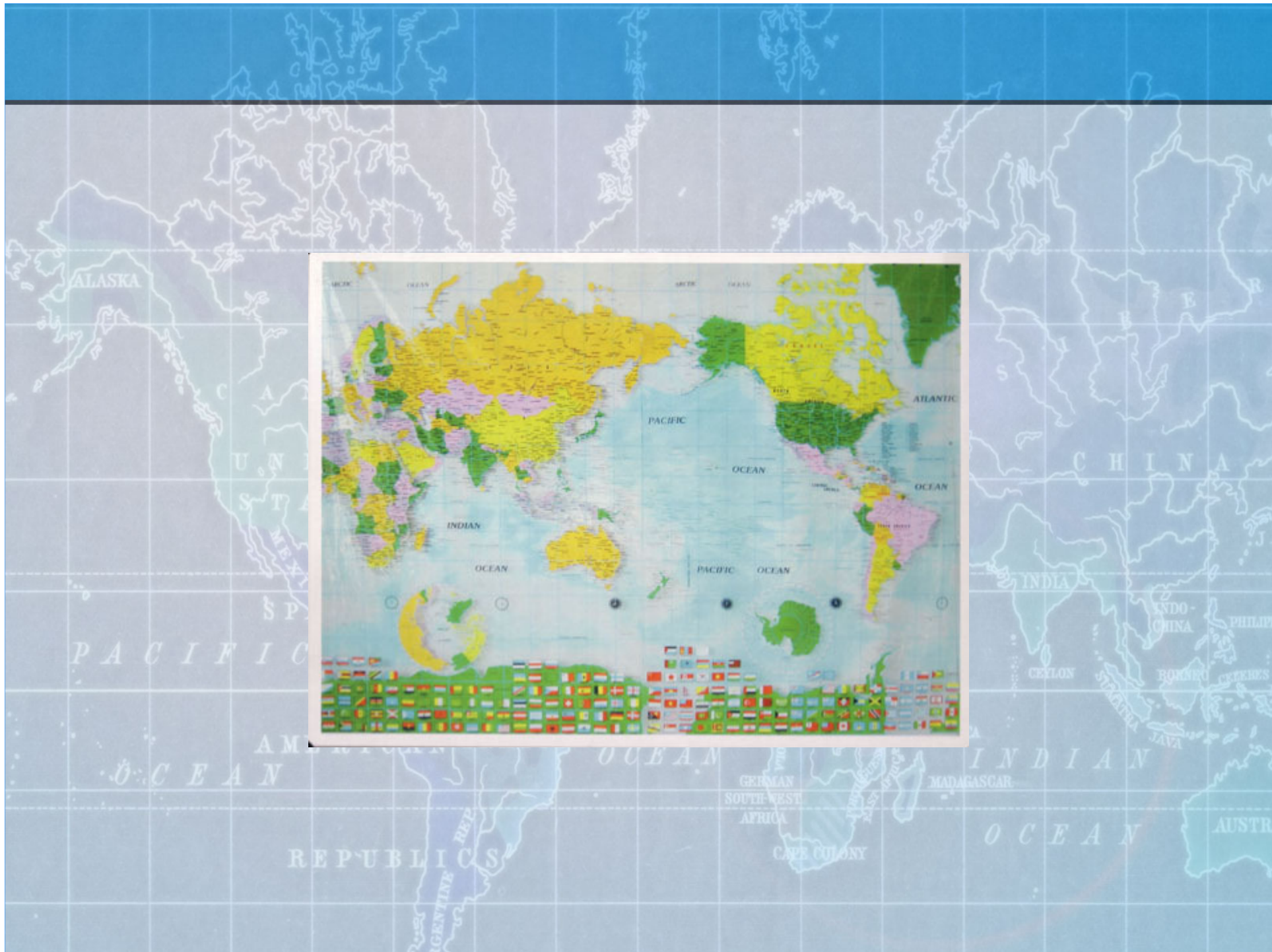
They make the laws (and they are the ONLY entity that can make laws).

Their primary interest is **SECURITY**.

After that, their interests are the welfare and economic health of their citizens.









# International Relations

- The actors
  - Sovereign nations
  - ***International organizations (IO's)***
  - Nongovernmental organizations (NGO's)
  - Transnational organizations





# International Relations

- **International organizations**

There are about 400. Big examples – UN, WTO, EU

They manage the relations between the states.

International “law” is epiphenomenal. Power drives it, not real law.

Countries commit to a pattern of behavior.





# International Relations

- The actors
  - Sovereign nations
  - International organizations (IO's)
  - ***Nongovernmental organizations (NGO's)***
  - Transnational organizations





# International Relations

- **Nongovernmental organizations**

There are thousands.

Examples: Red Cross, Amnesty International, Heifer Project International



# International Relations

- The actors
  - Sovereign nations
  - International organizations (IO's)
  - Nongovernmental organizations (NGO's)
  - ***Transnational organizations***





# International Relations

- **Transnational organizations**

Multinational corporations,  
banks.

ALSO: transnational identity  
groups – scientists, church  
members, ham radio operators,  
women, veterinarians



***World Veterinary  
Association***

# International Relations

- Theories
  - Realists – security through power
  - Liberals – security through linkage

Both agree that the international system is anarchic, by definition, and therefore a scary place.



# International Relations

- Sovereign nations
- ***International organizations (IO's)***
- ***Nongovernmental organizations (NGO's)***
- ***Transnational organizations***

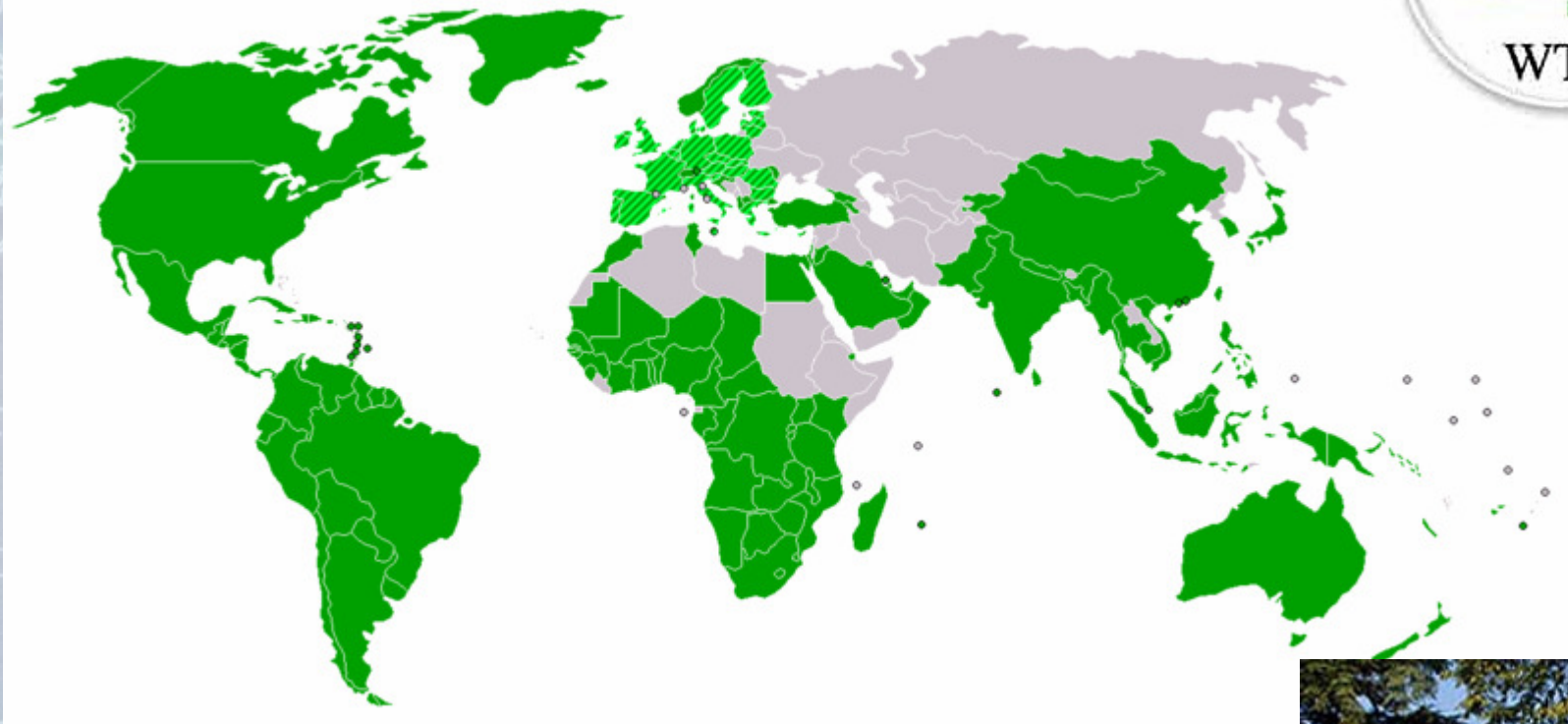
**complex  
interdependence**







# World Trade Organization



**151 members**



# Trade agreements

- Consensus decisions
- Dispute settlement
- Enforcement by equivalent trade tariffs



## The principles

The trading system should be ...

- **without discrimination** – a country should not discriminate between its trading partners (giving them equally “most-favoured-nation” or MFN status); and it should not discriminate between its own and foreign products, services or nationals (giving them “national treatment”);

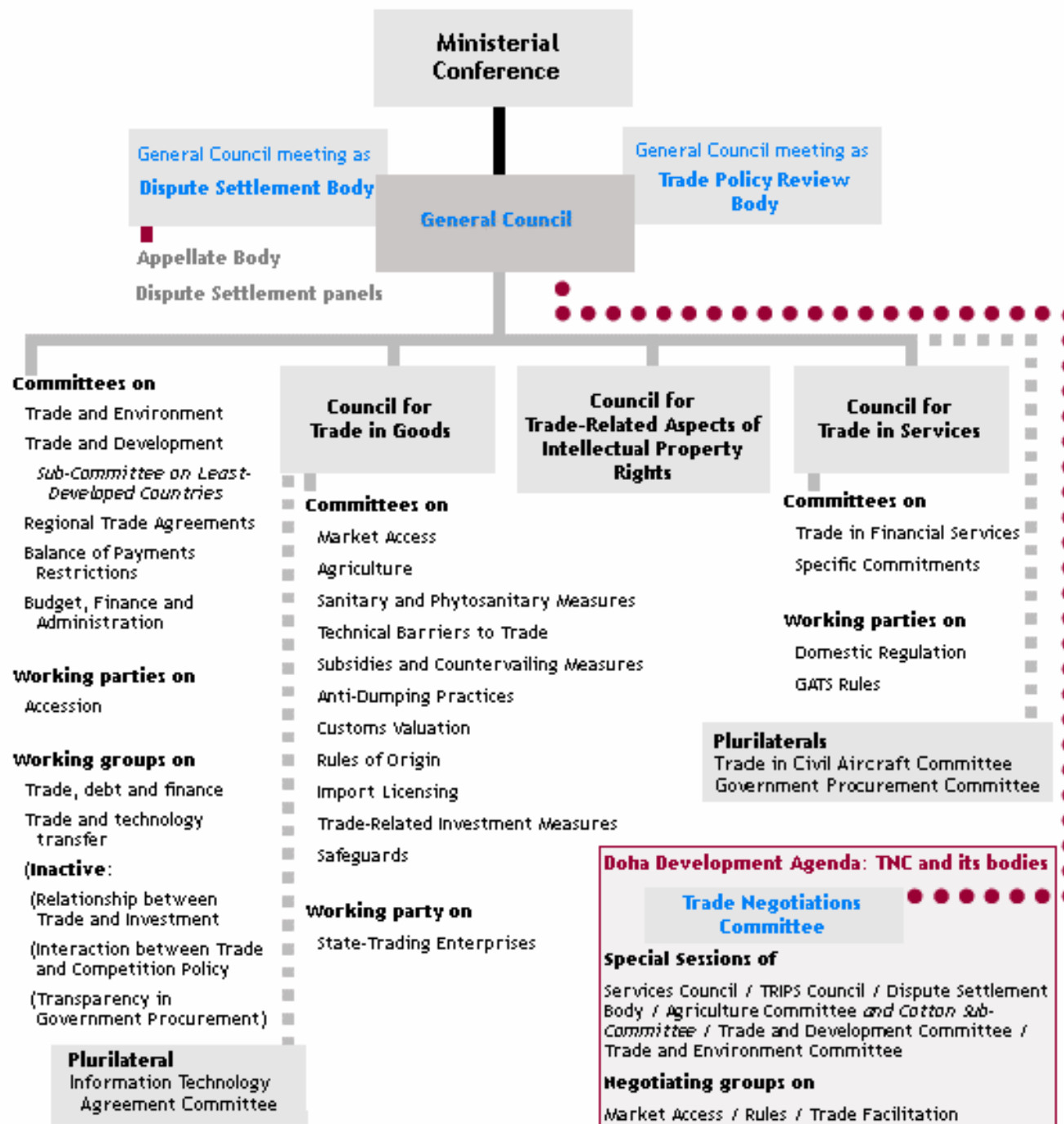
- **freer** – barriers coming down through negotiation;

- **predictable** – foreign companies, investors and governments should be confident that trade barriers (including tariffs and non-tariff barriers) should not be raised arbitrarily; tariff rates and market-opening commitments are “bound” in the WTO;

- **more competitive** – discouraging “unfair” practices such as export subsidies and dumping products at below cost to gain market share;

- **more beneficial for less developed countries** – giving them more time to adjust, greater flexibility, and special privileges.





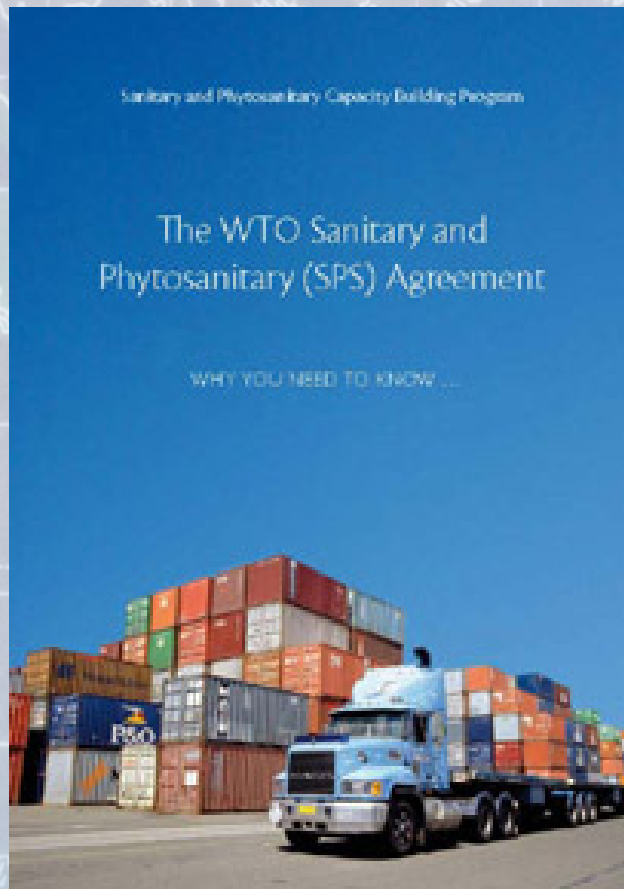
# Dispute settlement

- Banana wars
- Hormones in beef





# Application of Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measures



# The three sisters



WTO



SPS

Animal health  
OIE

Food safety  
CODEX

Plant health  
IPPC



# CODEX alimentarius



ABOUT CODEX

MEETINGS AND EVENTS

OFFICIAL STANDARDS



## Welcome

The Codex Alimentarius Commission was created in 1963 by FAO and WHO to develop food standards, guidelines and related texts such as codes of practice under the Joint FAO/WHO Food Standards Programme. The main purposes of this Programme are protecting health of the consumers and ensuring fair trade practices in the food trade, and promoting coordination of all food standards work undertaken by international governmental and non-governmental organizations.

### NEWS

#### CAC30 REPORT

The report of the 30th Session of the Codex Alimentarius Commission is now available in [English](#), [French](#) and [Spanish](#)

#### CCEXEC59 AUDIO RECORDINGS

Audio recordings of the CCEXEC59 are available [here](#) in original language.

Warning: This is the only official website of the Codex Alimentarius Commission. Unofficial websites using similar domain names (URLs) exist. The information contained in unofficial websites is not guaranteed by the Codex Alimentarius Commission nor by FAO or WHO and in no way commits the Commission, FAO or WHO.

Some publications appear in PDF format. These should be read with Adobe Acrobat Reader®. Click the icon to download, install and use this software.



#### RELATED CODEX LINKS

JECFA  
JMPR  
JEMRA

Biotech assessment  
Expert consultations

FAO/WHO trust fund  
for participation in Codex

#### EXTERNAL LINKS

WTO  
OIE  
IPPC  
WHO  
IPFSAPH

Done



Wireless Network ...

4 Firefox

Inbox in corbrown...

Microsoft PowerPo...





Address http://www.ippc.int/IPP/En/default.htm

Go

Links &gt;&gt;



# International Phytosanitary Portal (IPP)

the official web site for the International Plant Protection Convention

home	search	data entry	site map	français	español	
meetings	news	standards	documents	NPPOs	RPPOs	discussions

## International Plant Protection Convention



The purpose of this **international treaty** (IPPC) is to secure a common and effective action to prevent the spread and introduction of pests of plants and plant products, and to promote appropriate measures for their control.

The Convention extends to the protection of natural flora and plant products.

It also includes both direct and indirect damage by pests, thus including weeds.

The provisions extend to cover conveyances, containers, storage places, soil and other objects or material capable of harbouring plant pests. National Plant Protection Organizations (NPPOs) and Regional Plant Protection Organizations (RPPOs) work together to help **contracting parties** meet their IPPC obligations. Legal texts are available (**1952**, **1979**, & **1997**).

## IPPC Secretariat

The Secretariat provides support for the convention and co-ordinates the annual work program put in place by the ICPM. The 3 key activities of the Secretariat are: Standard Setting, Information Exchange, Technical Assistance.

## IPPC contacts

Secretary to the IPPC is Niek van der Graaff

Coordinator to the IPPC:  
Robert Griffin  
IPPC Secretariat, Food and Agriculture  
Organization of the United Nations, Viale  
Delle Terme di Caracalla, 00100 Rome,  
Italy  
Tel: (39) 06 5705 4812



## Interim Commission on Phytosanitary Measures (ICPM)



Internet E...

Palm Desktop

RealOne Play...

Microsoft Pow...



8:16 PM





Organisation  
Mondiale  
de la Santé  
Animale

World  
Organisation  
for Animal  
Health

Organización  
Mundial  
de Sanidad  
Animal

[Español] [Français]

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- The OIE
- The Veterinary Services
- Press releases/Editorials
- International meetings
- World animal health situation
- Official animal health status
- Animal diseases data
- OIE Expertise
- Certification of diagnostic assays
- Health standards
- OIE Publications
- Jobs/Internships/Services
- Links

<http://www.oie.int/>  
Copyright (C) OIE 2007  
World organisation  
for animal health

Editorial Director: Dr Vallat



## Alerts - Disease Information

[Infection with Bonamia ostreae in the United Kingdom](#)  
[Highly pathogenic avian influenza in Benin](#)  
[African swine fever in Russia](#)  
[Highly pathogenic avian influenza in Poland](#)  
[Rabies in France](#)  
[Bluetongue in Czech Republic](#)  
[Highly pathogenic avian influenza in Romania](#)  
[Viral haemorrhagic septicaemia in Norway](#)  
[Aujeszky's disease in Romania](#)  
[Low pathogenic avian influenza \(poultry\) in Korea \(Rep. of\)](#)  
[Classical swine fever in Russia](#)  
[Bluetongue in France \(serotype 1\)](#)  
[Foot and mouth disease in Ecuador](#)  
[Rabies in Chile](#)  
[Highly pathogenic avian influenza in Saudi Arabia](#)  
 11/12/07 [Update on avian influenza in animals](#)  
 06/12/07 [Animal health news for the week](#)

## Highlights

03/12/07 New Delhi world conference on avian influenza prevention and control: OIE strategies prove relevant and efficient  
 30/11/07 25th Conference of the OIE Regional Commission for Asia, the Far East and Oceania  
 19/11/07 OIE Regional Seminar on Communication  
 Buenos Aires, Argentina November 14-15 2007  
[previous press releases ...](#)

## Events - OIE Conferences



29th World Veterinary Congress  
Vancouver, B.C.(Canada), 27-31 July 2008



OIE Conference on  
Veterinary Medicinal Products  
in Africa  
Dakar (Sénégal)  
25-27 March 2008



## Editorial from the Director General

[Improving animal health worldwide is a priority](#)

By adopting the OIE's Fourth Strategic Plan in May 2005, our Member Countries and Territories confirmed their decision to update our mandate. The OIE was created in 1924 with the aim of controlling the international spread of infectious animal diseases, but now, over and above this original mission, our new mandate is 'to improve animal health worldwide'.

## Online Bulletin

- [Access to the bulletin](#)

## Focus on...

- [Avian Influenza](#)
- [Animal welfare](#)
- [Food safety](#)
- [OIE/WB Global Animal Health Initiative](#)
- [List of antimicrobials of veterinary importance](#)



## Media Resources

- [Access media resources](#)

## Just published

- **Animal vaccination** – Part 1: development, production and use of vaccines – Part 2: scientific, economic, regulatory and socio-ethical aspects, *Scientific and Technical Review*, Volume **26** (1), April 2007 & Volume **26** (2), August 2007
- FAO/WHO/OIE Guidelines for the surveillance, management, prevention and control of **Trichinellosis**
- **Plurithematic issue**, *Scientific and Technical Review*, Volume **25** (3), December 2006
- [Catalogue](#)



# OIE Objectives



- Transparency in international animal health
- Safeguarding health in world trade through harmonization of requirements
- Supply animal health expertise through special commissions and working groups

Core mandate: Improve animal health worldwide



# Implementation of core mandate

“to improve animal health worldwide”

- **Alleviation of poverty**
- **Improvement of market access for animals and products**
- **Improvement of public health**





## World Organisation for Animal Health Office International des Epizooties (OIE)

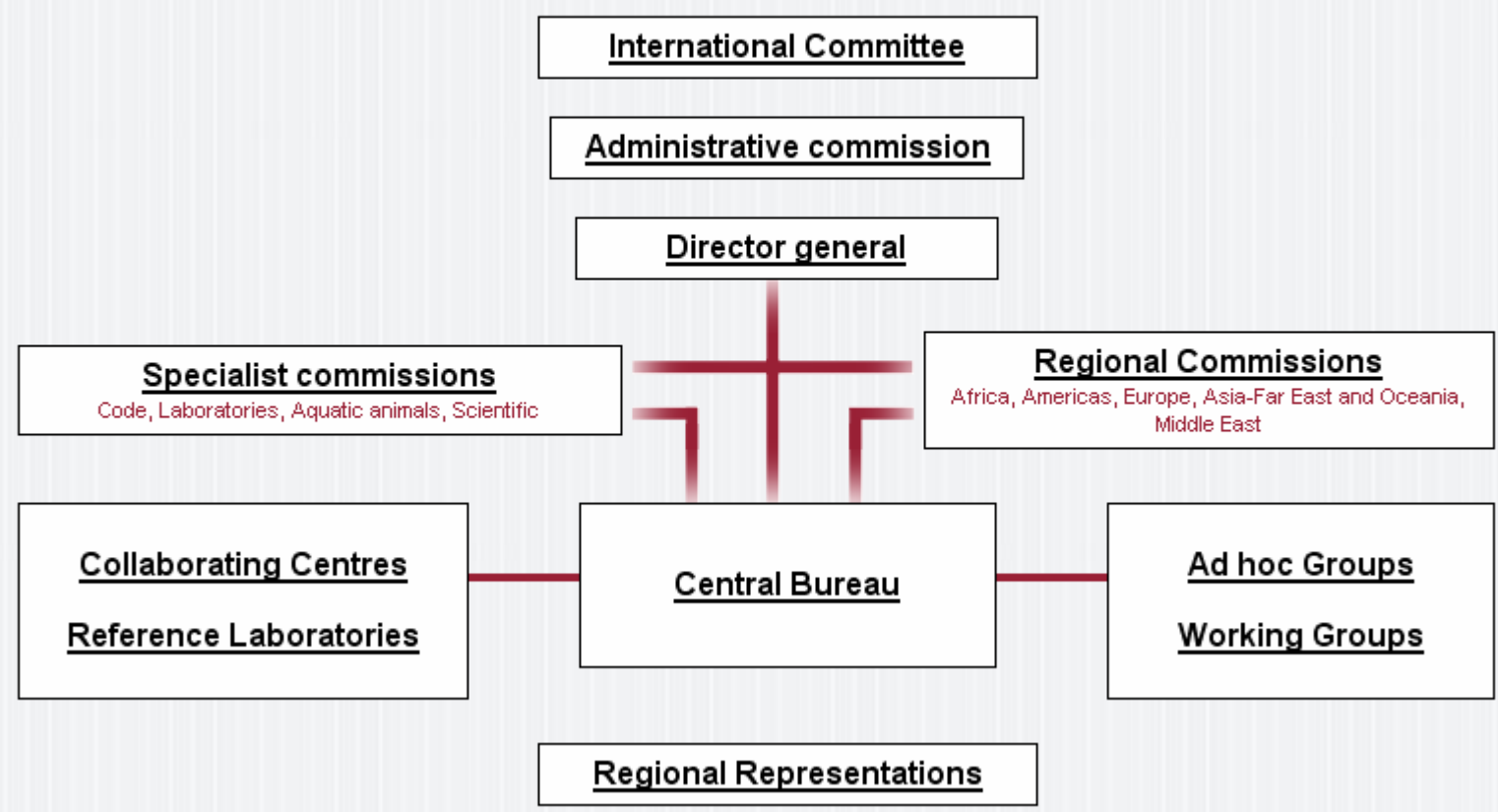
- Physically located in Paris
- Established in 1924 to help coordinate rinderpest after World War I
- Today it is a global organization







## Structure





# OIE Member Requirements

- **Any List A disease MUST be reported to the Central Bureau within 24 hours of diagnosis!**
- **Penalties for NOT reporting – LACK OF TRANSPARENCY translates into NO TRADE**







# OIE List A

- Foot-and-mouth disease
- Classical swine fever
- Highly pathogenic avian influenza
- Newcastle disease
- Vesicular stomatitis
- Swine vesicular disease
- Rinderpest
- Peste des petits ruminants

- Bluetongue
- Sheep pox and goat pox
- African horse sickness
- African swine fever
- Contagious bovine pleuropneumonia
- Lumpy skin disease
- Rift Valley fever

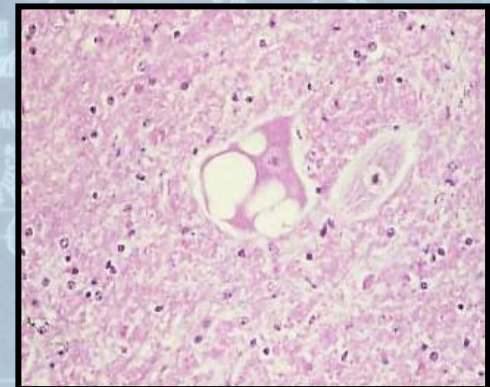




# OIE List B – selected examples

- Anthrax
- Pseudorabies
- Q fever
- Rabies
- Dermatophilosis
- Malignant catarrhal fever
- Scrapie
- BSE
- Equine infectious anemia
- Glanders
- Equine viral arteritis
- Atrophic rhinitis

- TGE
- Fowl cholera
- Marek's disease
- Pullorum disease
- Tularemia
- Rabbit hemorrhagic disease
- Spring viremia of carp
- Acariosis of bees
- Varroosis
- Taura syndrome
- White spot disease



94 on complete list



# The New List

- A and B combined, more or less
- Instituted January 2005
- 130 diseases





# New OIE Reporting Requirements

- First occurrence of a listed disease
- Re-occurrence of a listed disease after outbreak declared closed
- First occurrence of new strain of pathogen
- Sudden or unexpected morbidity or mortality
- Emerging diseases with zoonotic potential





# The three sisters



WTO



SPS

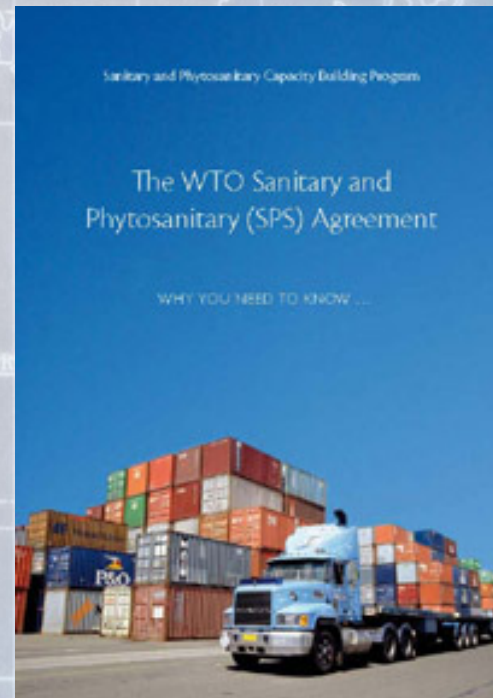
Animal health  
OIE



Food safety  
CODEX

Plant health  
IPPC

# Application of Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measures





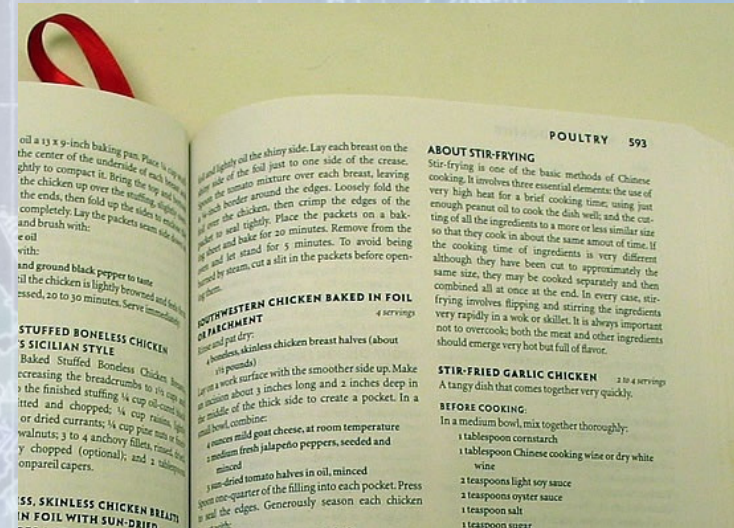
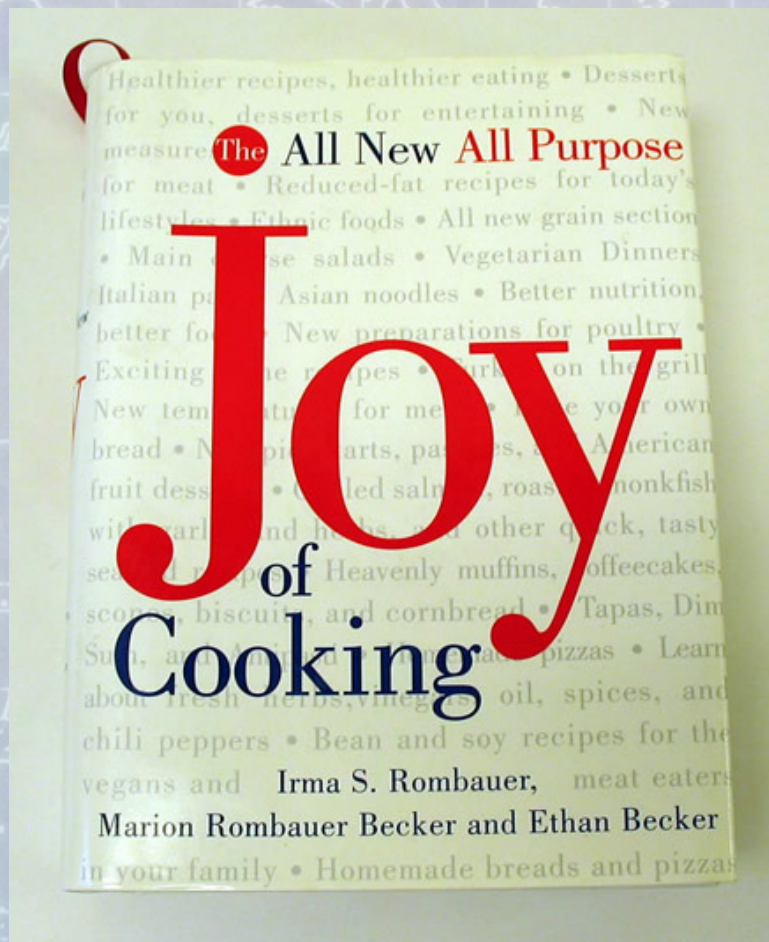
# SPS Articles

- Harmonization – base on recognized standards
- Equivalence – two ways to do things
- Risk assessment using adequate methods
- Zoning – think abscess
- Transparency
- Testing and certification – labs and ID





# OIE standards

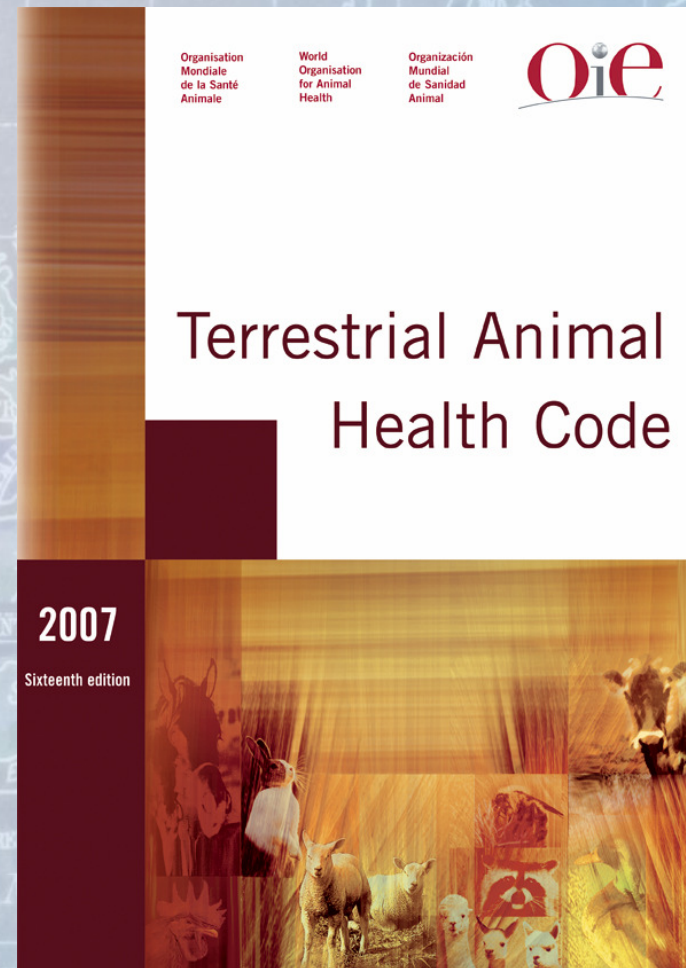
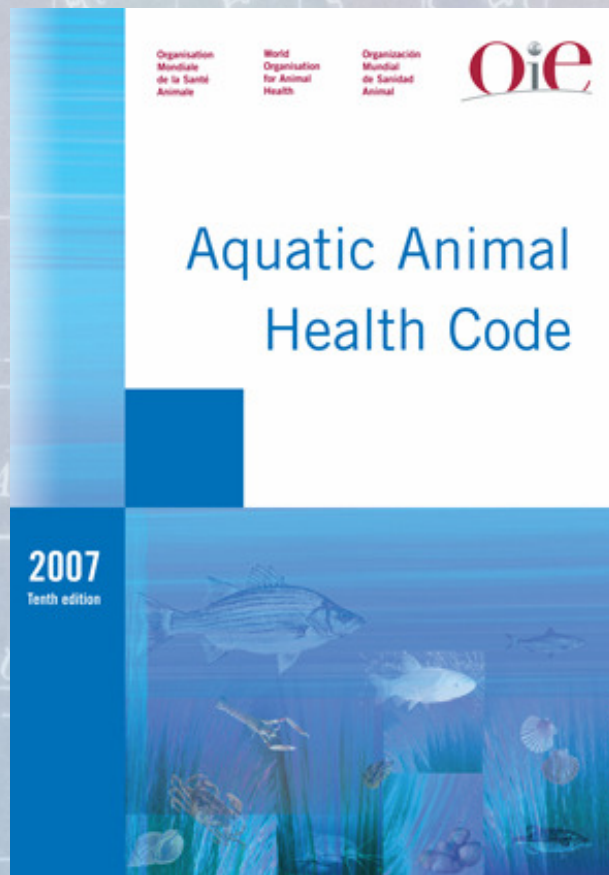


For all the little details

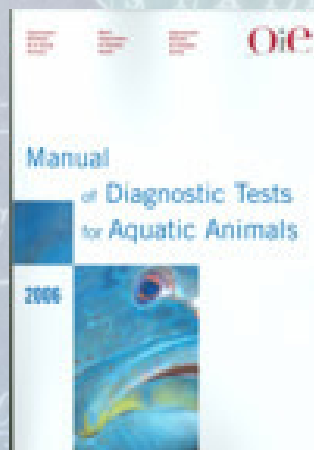
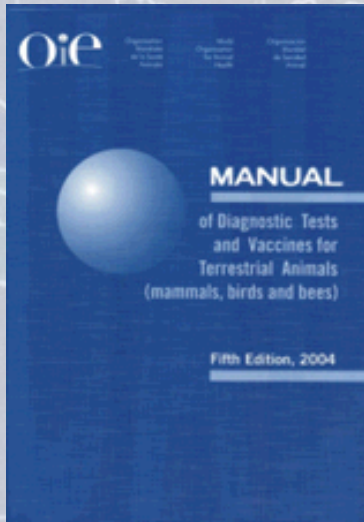


# Standards contained in the Codes

- Guidelines for disease reporting
- Surveillance, monitoring
- Risk assessments
- Evaluation of veterinary services



# Standards contained in the Manuals



- **Sampling methods**
- **Packaging and transport of samples**
- **Quality management and biosecurity of veterinary laboratories**
- **Tests for sterility and freedom from contaminants**
- **Human safety in the veterinary microbiology laboratory**
- **Veterinary vaccine production**
- **Disinfection and inactivation procedures**
- **Laboratory methodologies for bacterial antimicrobial susceptibility testing**



**Policy, strategies,  
regulations, and  
authority**

**National Animal Health  
Services**

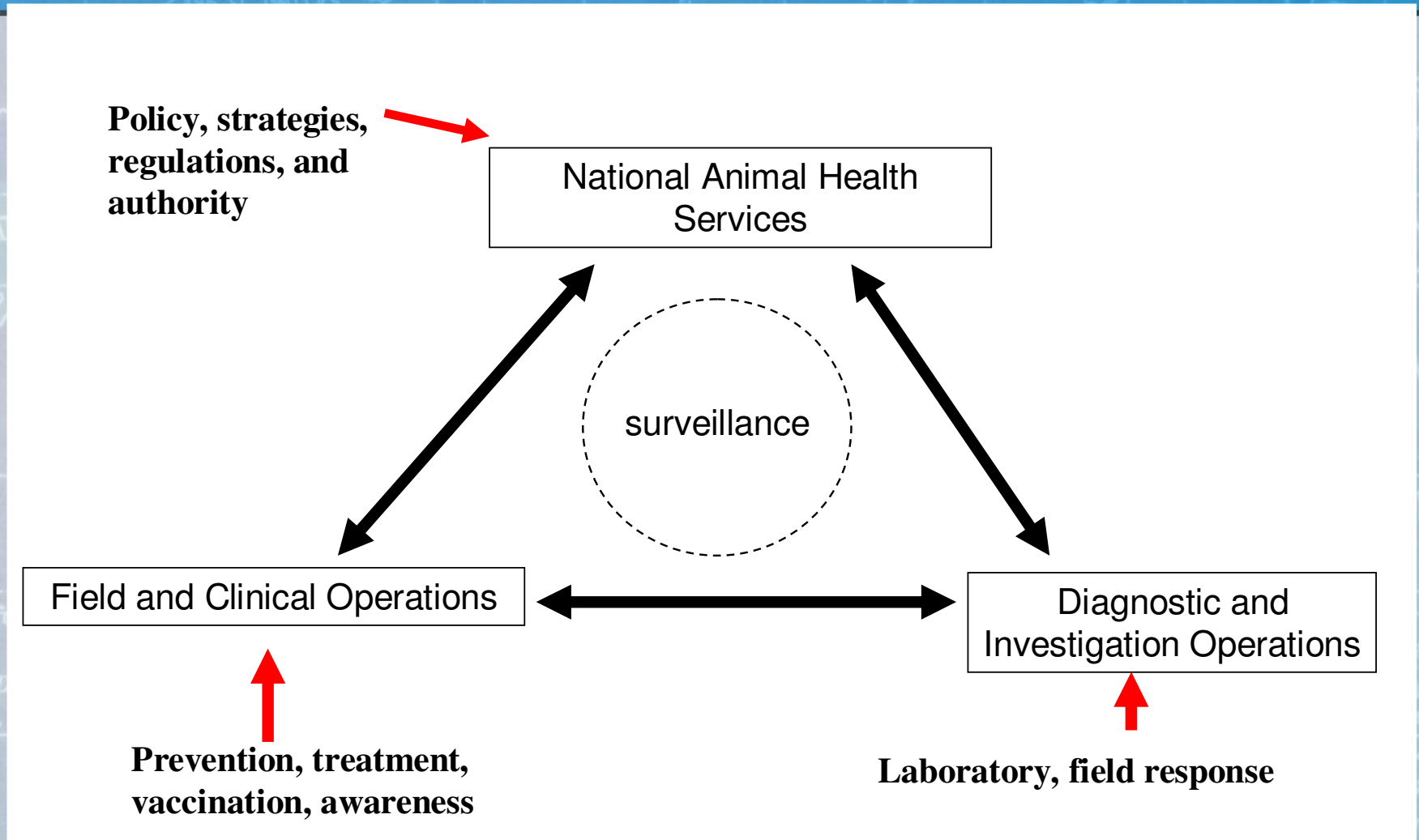
surveillance

**Field and Clinical Operations**

**Diagnostic and  
Investigation Operations**

**Prevention, treatment,  
vaccination, awareness**

**Laboratory, field response**





167 member countries

...more than 800 maps worldwide





World's GDP  
= US\$44T

World  
trade  
accounts  
for ~50%

Growth 3-  
6% per  
year

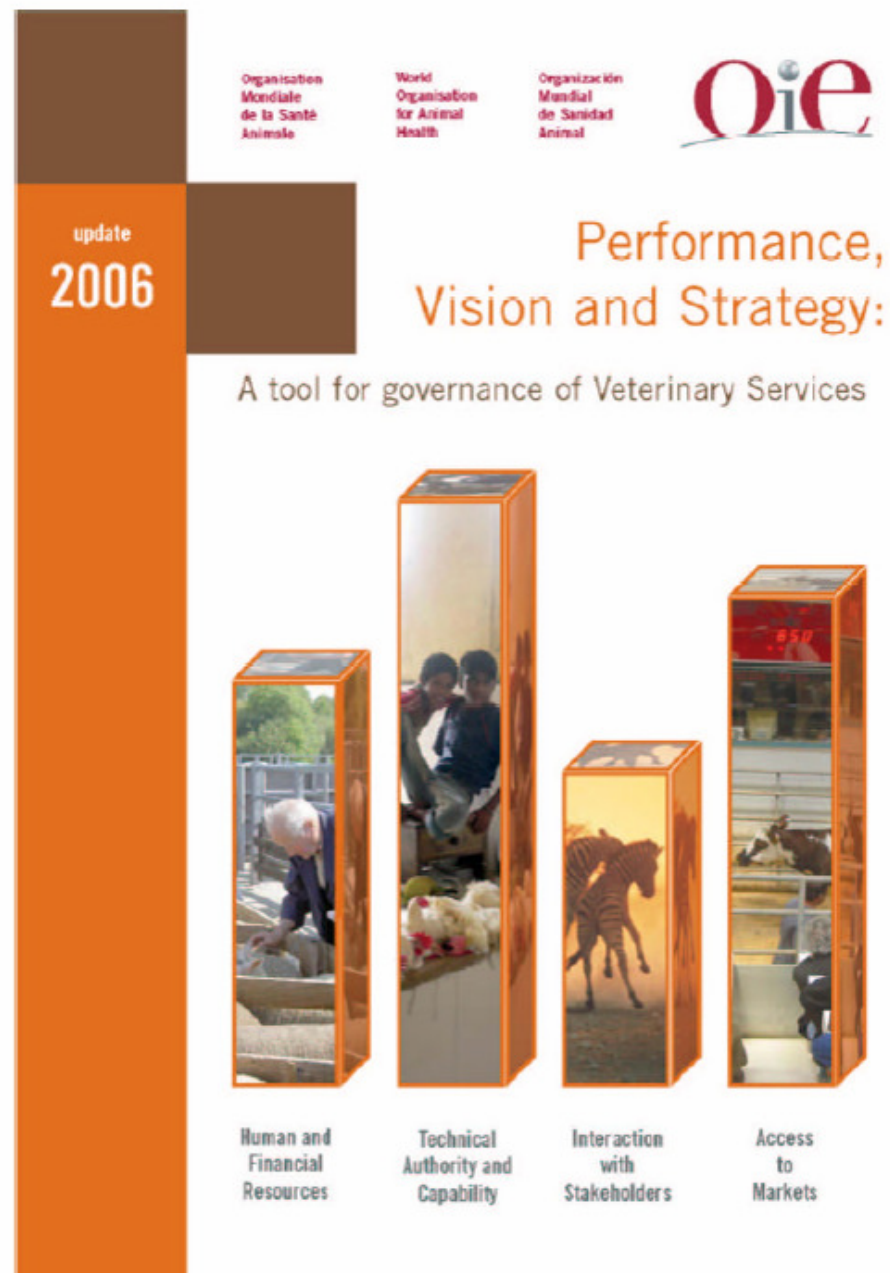




“International animal health is a public good.”



26M euros





# Fundamental components:

**I. HUMAN AND FINANCIAL RESOURCES**

**II. TECHNICAL AUTHORITY AND CAPABILITY**

**III. INTERACTION WITH STAKEHOLDERS**

**IV. ACCESS TO MARKETS**



## **IV) Access to Markets:**

- Critical competencies:
  - 1) Preparation of legislation and regulations**
  - 2) Stakeholder compliance with legislation and regulations**
  - 3) International harmonisation**
  - 4) Certification**
  - 5) Equivalence and other sanitary agreements**
  - 6) Transparency**
  - 7) Traceability**
  - 8) Zoning**
  - 9) Compartmentalisation**





**Policy, strategies,  
regulations, and  
authority**

**National Animal Health  
Services**

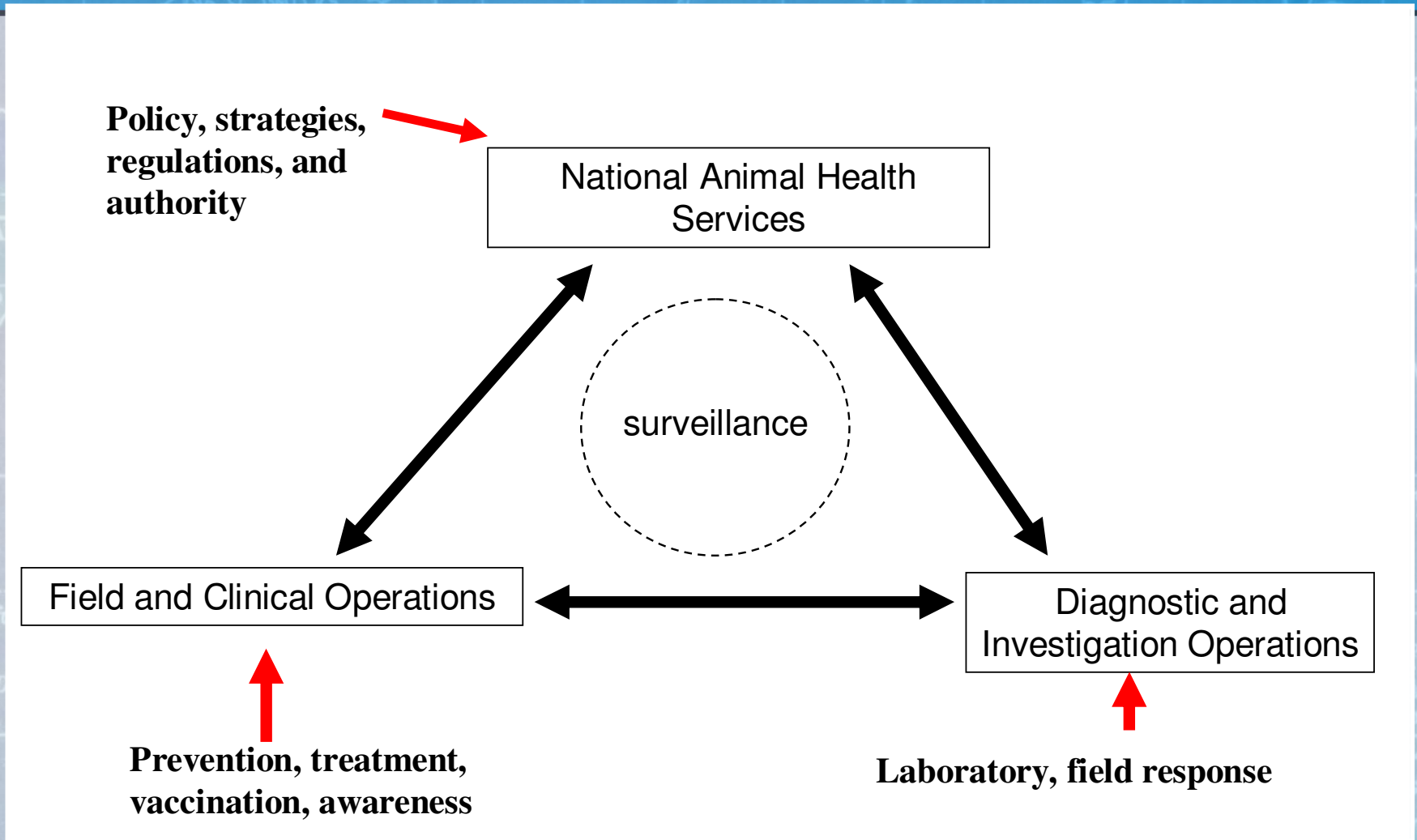
surveillance

**Field and Clinical Operations**

**Diagnostic and  
Investigation Operations**

**Prevention, treatment,  
vaccination, awareness**

**Laboratory, field response**





“International animal health is a public good.”

“Growth in agriculture is beneficial for poverty alleviation.”



world development report

2008

# *Agriculture for Development*



THE WORLD BANK

## Standards and Trade Development Facility

### Standards and Trade Development Facility

- [Background](#)
- [Coordination activities](#)
- [Funding opportunities](#)
- [Ongoing & completed activities](#)
- [Contact us](#)

### Standards and Trade Development Facility

**The website is under reconstruction and will be updated in January 2008.**

**All enquiries should be addressed to [STDFsecretariat@wto.org](mailto:STDFsecretariat@wto.org) in the interim.**

The Standards and Trade Development Facility (STDF) is a global programme in capacity building and technical co-operation established by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), the World Organization for Animal Health (OIE), the World Bank, the World Health Organization (WHO) and the World Trade Organization (WTO).

The strategic aims of the STDF are:

- ◆ to assist developing countries enhance their expertise and capacity to analyze and to implement international sanitary and phytosanitary (SPS) standards, improving their human, animal and plant health situation, and thus ability to gain and maintain market access; and
- ◆ to act as a vehicle for co-ordination among technical co-operation providers, the mobilization of funds, the exchange of experience and the dissemination of good practice in relation to the provision and receipt of SPS-related technical co-operation.

Run by FAO, OIE, WB, WHO, WTO

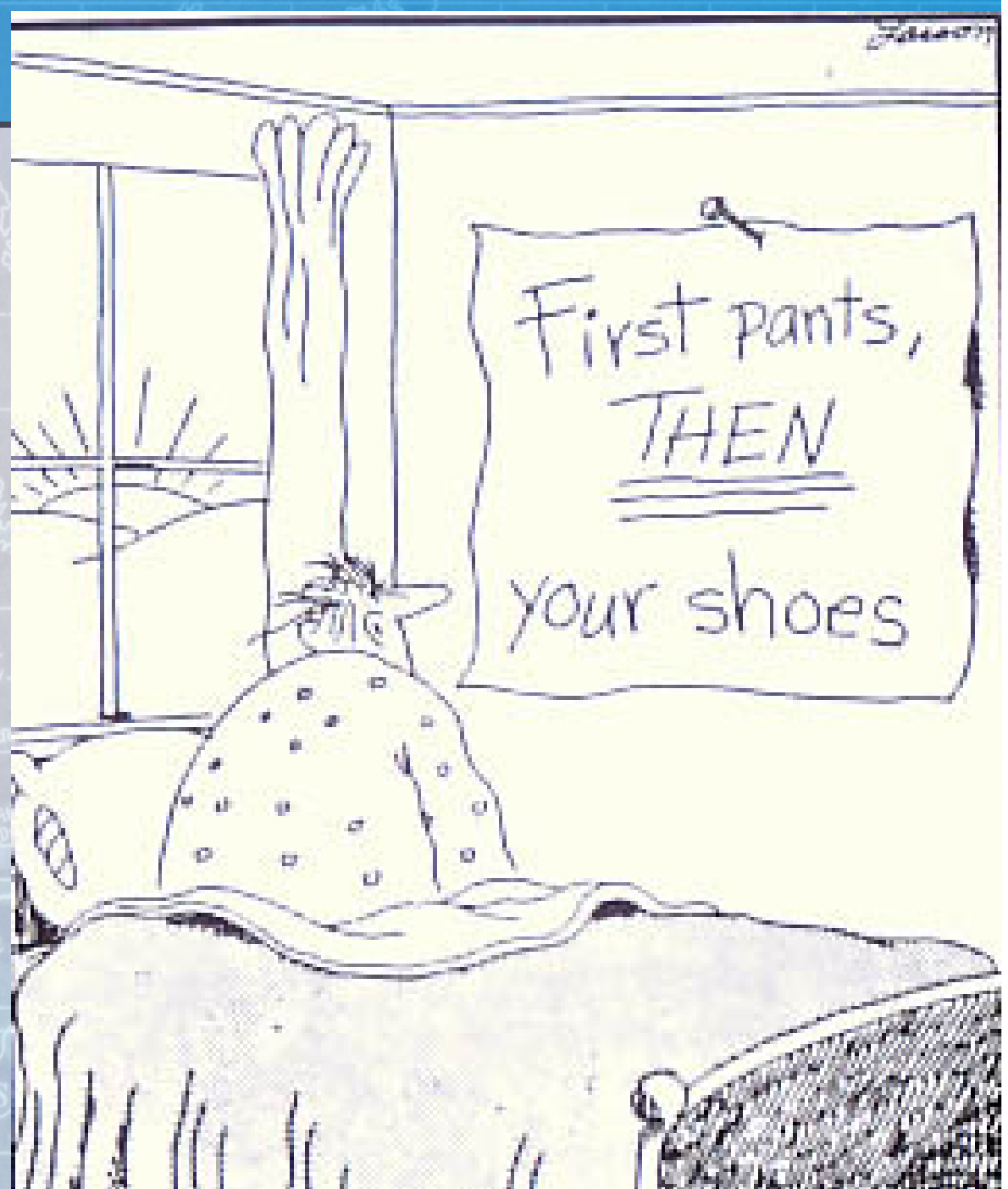
Financed by EU, Canada, USA







**“Dealing with a disease epidemic in its early stages is easier and more economical than having to deal with it once it is widespread.”**





A full-page background image of a peacock with its tail feathers fanned out, showing many colorful 'eyes'. The text is overlaid on a green rectangular box in the center.

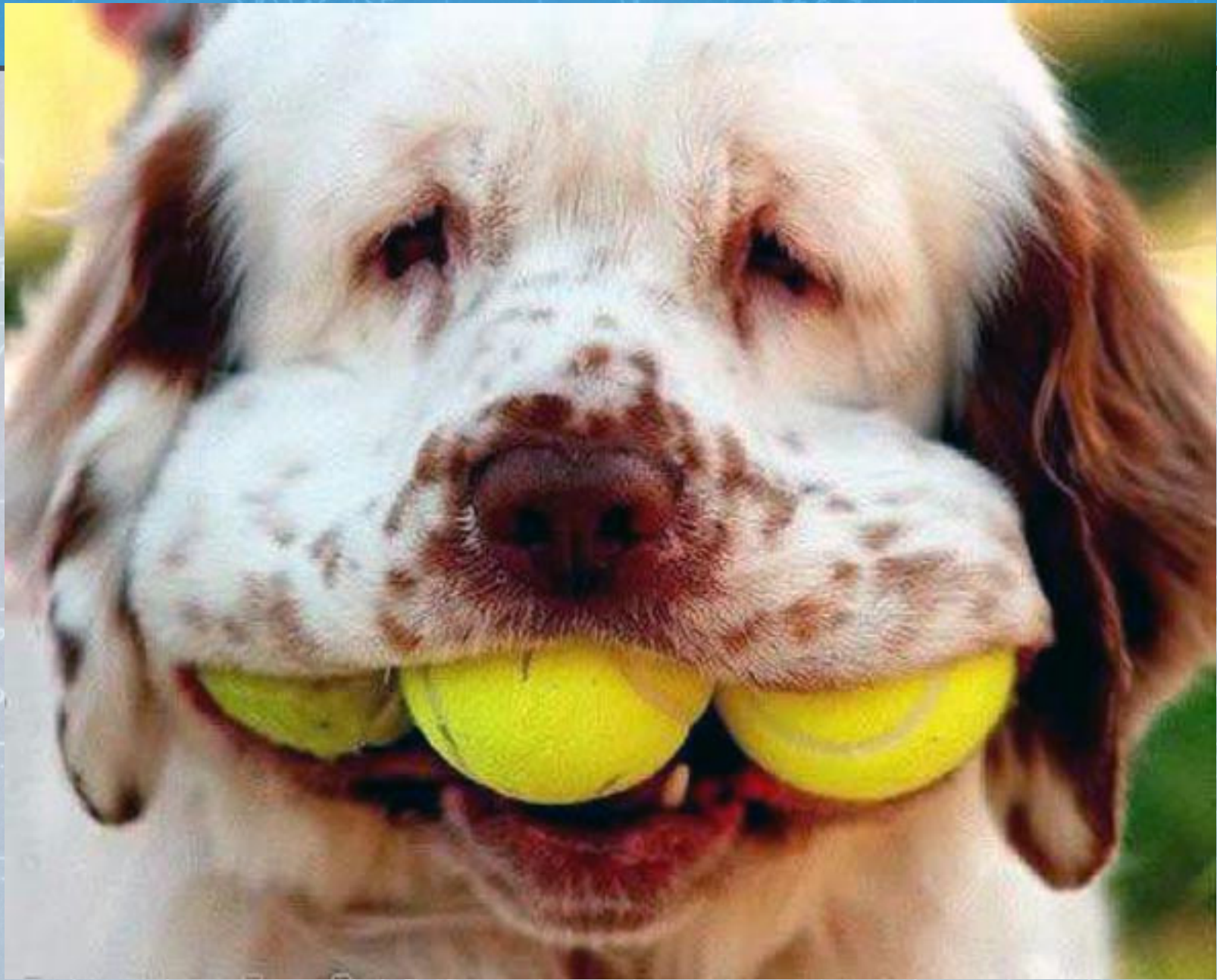
# **The Global Early Warning System (GLEWS)**



Joint effort – OIE, FAO, WHO

**GLEWS**





# Surveillance, detection and response: managing emerging diseases at national and international levels

K. Ben Jebara

Animal Health Information Department, World Organisation for Animal Health, 12, rue de Prony, 75017 Paris, France

## **Summary**

Globalisation is leading to a rise in the emergence of diseases and the author describes the new challenges that this brings for individual countries and the international community. The paper describes the existing international early warning systems and response mechanisms, discusses the role of international organisations in managing diseases that have the potential for cross-border spread, and underlines the importance of disease surveillance, detection and response at national level. While international collaboration exists in dealing with disease emergency situations, there is a need to develop regional and international contingency plans that can be launched as soon as an emergency situation arises. This will only be possible if there is the political will to tackle problems wherever they occur. The Global Early Warning System, which is a system currently being developed jointly by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, the World Organisation for Animal Health and the World Health Organization, could provide an effective framework in which to achieve a higher level of international emergency preparedness.



# Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)

- One of the largest divisions of the UN
- Mission: develop agriculture, animal production, fisheries and forestry
- Physically located in Rome



# FAO Animal Health

- Provision of up-to-date and relevant information on:
  - Selected animal and zoonotic disease
  - Means of control and management of major animal diseases
  - Safeguarding humans from diseases from animals or those transmitted through consumption of animal products





# FAO EMPRES Emergency Prevention System



- RINDERPEST
- Also: CBPP, FMD, PPR, RVF, END, LSD, ASF, AI

**GLEWS**



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**Animal Production and Health Division**

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resources

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commissions

SEARCH



Programmes

## GLOBAL RINDERPEST ERADICATION PROGRAMME

The Global Rinderpest Eradication Programme (GREP) is a time-bound programme to eliminate rinderpest from the world by the year 2010. Strategies have been devised and programmes implemented to reduce the clinical incidence of rinderpest to zero. Elimination of disease and infection will be confirmed by statistically valid active disease surveillance programmes.

see also...


- Rinderpest report
- Factfile: Progress on Rinderpest Eradication
- Rinderpest Recognition Cards

# FAO EMPRES Emergency Prevention System




- Early warning messages
- Training of epidemiologists
- Establishment of surveillance programs

**GLEWS**

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emergency prevention system

☐ Programmes  
☐ EMPRES  
☒ **Transboundary Animal Diseases (TADs)**

- African Swine Fever (ASF)

### EMPRESTADs

All animal diseases have the potential to adversely affect human populations by reducing the quantity and quality of food, other livestock products (hides, skins, fibers) and animal power (traction, transport) that can be obtained from a given quantity of resources and by reducing people's assets. Of these, transboundary animal diseases tend to have the most serious consequences.


Transboundary Animal Diseases (TADs) may be defined as those epidemic diseases which are highly contagious or transmissible and have the potential for very rapid spread, irrespective of national borders, causing serious socio-economic and possibly public health consequences.

also in the AGA website...

- Disease Cards
- Animal Health

see also...

- EMPRES Manual

 ♦ Impact of avian influenza outbreaks in the poultry sectors of five South East Asian countries (Cambodia, Indonesia, Lao PDR, Thailand, Viet Nam) outbreak costs, responses and potential long term





## Newsroom

### News stories

- ☐ 2006
- ☐ 2005
- ☐ 2004
- ☐ 2003
- ☐ 2002

### Focus on the issues

### FAO in the field

### Audio

### Video

### Online photos

### Fact sheets

### Media contacts

## USDA and FAO launch Animal Disease Crisis Management Centre

### All nations will benefit

**14 July 2006, Rome/Washington** - The U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) will send four veterinary specialists to Rome to assist the FAO in launching a new crisis management centre that will enhance worldwide response to animal disease. The centre will begin operations by end-July at the FAO headquarters in Rome, Italy.

The Crisis Management Center (CMC), a facility run by the FAO in close collaboration with the OIE (World Organisation for Animal Health), will provide animal disease analysis and information and deploy international resources to prevent and contain dangerous animal diseases. The current focus will be on highly pathogenic H5N1 avian influenza, which continues to spread throughout the world.

The United States will provide \$1.8 million to FAO to create the centre. Other contributors include France, Germany, Italy, the Netherlands and the United Kingdom.

"All nations will benefit as we work to reduce the risk and spread of highly pathogenic H5N1 avian influenza," said U.S. Agriculture Secretary Mike Johanns.

"The international community has a responsibility to equip countries, particularly developing countries, with the expertise and resources necessary for a rapid and effective response to any possible animal disease outbreaks."

### A broad task

The FAO operations are aimed at:

- ◆ Strengthening of disease intelligence and emergency preparedness;
- ◆ Examining the role of migratory birds in the disease spread;
- ◆ Supporting broad awareness creation and risk communication;
- ◆ Analyzing the social and economic consequences of both the disease and its control;

### Contact:

- ✉ Pierre Antonios  
Media Relations, FAO  
pierre.antonios@fao.org  
(+39) 06 570 53473  
(+39) 348 252 3807
- ✉ Angela Harless  
Communications Coordinator  
Office of Communications  
U.S. Department of Agriculture  
angela.harless@usda.gov  
(+1) 202/720-6569



Bird flu still a threat in many parts of the world

### Related links

- [The FAO's fight against avian influenza](#)
- [USDA's avian influenza efforts](#)
- [World Organisation for Animal Health](#)
- [World Health Organization](#)

### e-mail this article

# WHO Reporting

- Mandatory, according to International Health Regulations – specific diseases
- 2000 – Global Outbreak Alert Response Network (GOARN)

**GLEWS**



**World Health  
Organization**



**The overall aim of GLEWS is to improve the early warning and response capacity to animal disease threats of the three sister organizations for the benefit of the international community.**

# Non-zoonotic

- **African Swine Fever (ASF)**
- **Classical Swine Fever (CSF)**
- **Contagious Bovine Pleuropneumonia (CBPP)**
- **Foot-and-Mouth Disease (FMD)**
- **Peste des Petits Ruminants (PPR)**
- **Rinderpest**

Pathogens and major diseases of interest for GLEWS



# Zoonotic

- Anthrax
- Bovine Spongiform Encephalopathy (BSE)
- Brucellosis (*B. melitensis*)
- Crimean Congo Hemorrhagic Fever
- Ebola Virus
- Food borne diseases
- Highly Pathogenic AI
- Japanese Encephalitis
- Marburg Hemorrhagic Fever
- New World Screwworm
- Nipah Virus
- Old World Screwworm
- Q Fever
- Rabies
- Rift Valley Fever (RVF)
- Sheep Pox/Goat Pox
- Tularemia
- Venezuelan Equine Encephalomyelitis
- West Nile Virus

Pathogens and major diseases of interest for GLEWS

# Responsibilities of the 3 organizations

- **OIE – transparency, strengthening veterinary services**





# Responsibilities of the 3 organizations

- **FAO – enhance surveillance and monitoring**



# Responsibilities of the 3 organizations

**WHO – tracking diseases, mount response**





# Global Early Warning and Response System (GLEWS)

## Early Warning

- Disease Alerts
- Trends and Analysis
- Climate change

## Emergency Response

- Urgent intervention
- Coordinated response
- Rehabilitation

Global Early Warning System (GLEWS) PLATFORM

FAO | OIE | WHO

Analysis

OIE, FAO, WHO

Disease Tracking Systems

Additional data

Other FAO and UN data  
Refugees  
Climatic data  
Production, Economic data

# Information Sources

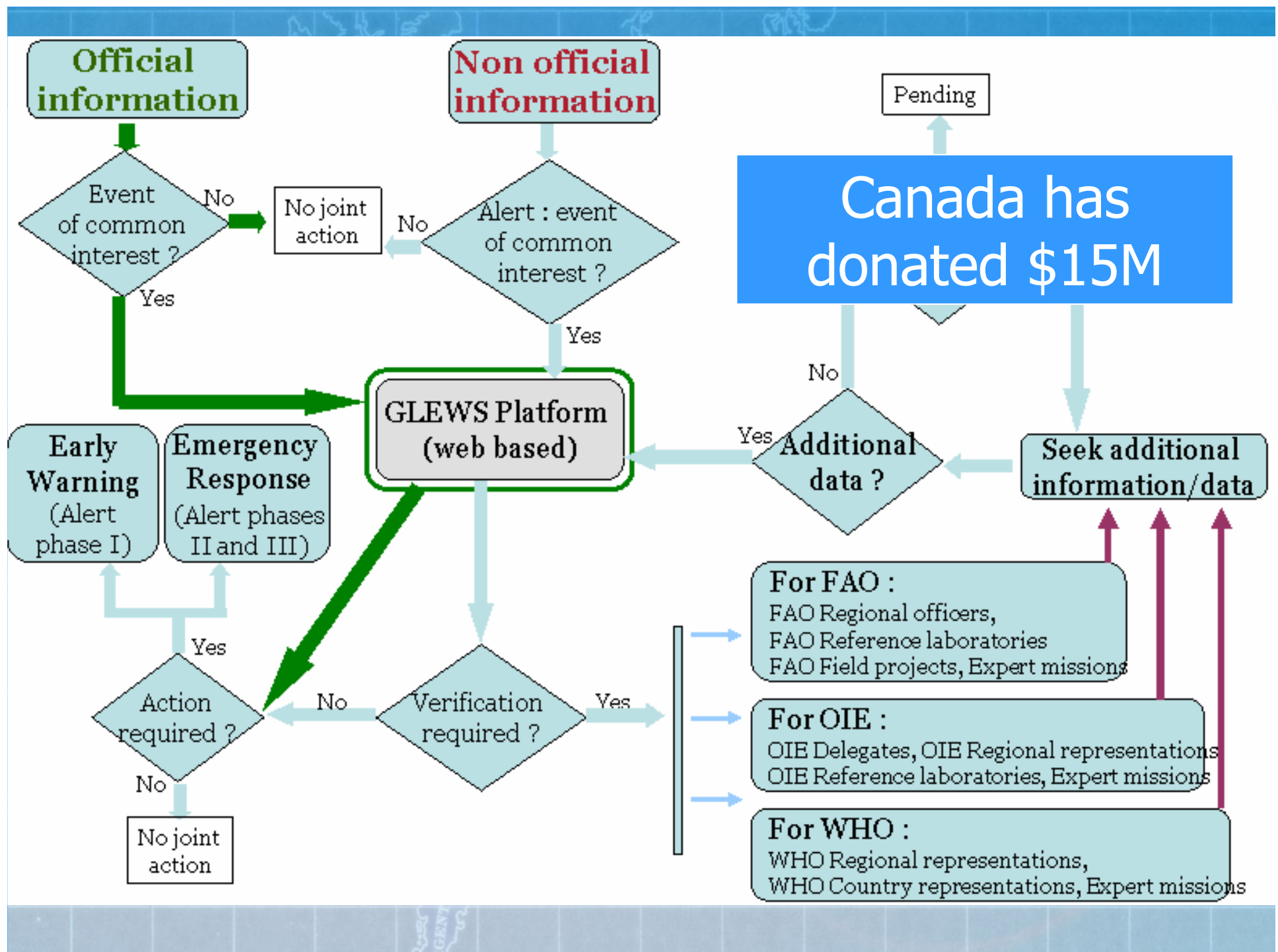
- Official – from governments
- NGO, GPHIN, ProMED, media

Next step – Is this a GLEWS event?



# Event Verification







## Disease Tracking System

### ALERT PHASE I



*ALERT confirmed (national to regional)*

### ALERT PHASE II



*Potential spread to regional  
International threat  
Public health impact*

*RESPONSE REQUIRED*

*International impact*

### ALERT PHASE III

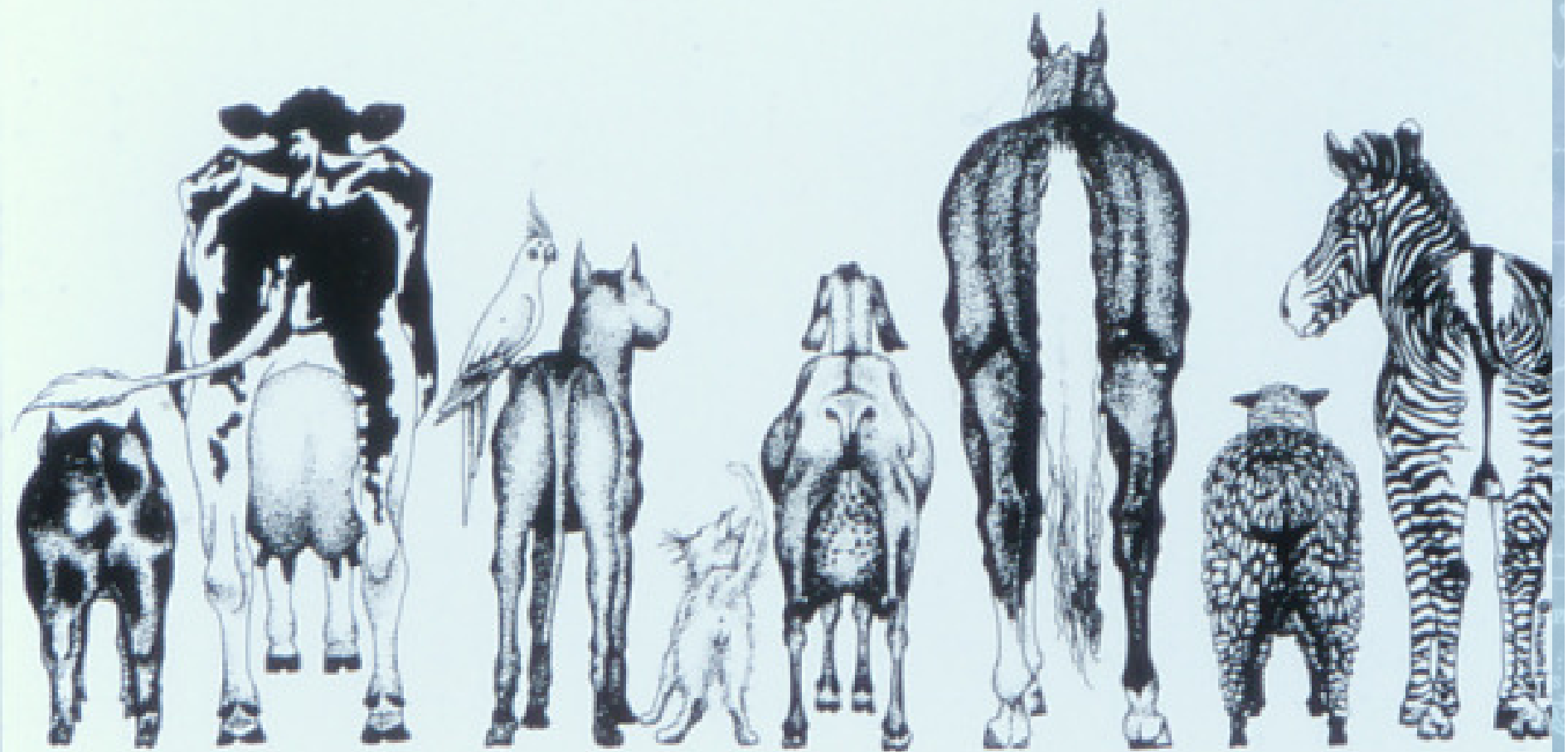


*Potential for regional  
and international spread  
Public health dimension  
Complex epidemiological situation  
Requires global response*

## GLOBAL RESPONSE







REPUBLICS

SOUTH WEST  
AFRICA

CAPE COLONY

OCEAN

AUSTRIA